# THE SIXTY-NINTH AT CAMP.

COLONEL SMITH AND HIS REGIMENT OCCUPY THE TENTED CITY.

CROWDS AT THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION TO SEE THE SOLDIERS OFF-TROOP C IN

terday morning with the families and friends of National Guardsmen who were going to camp at Peeks. kill for a week. The departing regiment was the seth, Colonel George Moore Smith, and the interest which the hundreds of men and women seemed to take in the command spoke well for its popularity advance guard under Lieutenant Guillfoyle ar eved at the station at noon, and shortly after them came the quartermaster's detail under Captain Piske, and the waiting crowd looked on and wondered, while the men were stationed on guard duty in and around

Ah, do you mind how he stands around now, when so has the gun in his hand? Sure, I'm glad there's goe place where he can't boss the Job." That was the remark of a woman as say pointed to a uniformed an with whom she probably had more than a speaking acquaintance.

marched to the station by way of Fourth-ave. Cap-(ain Hea.), in command of the guard, led the column, Colonel Smith and his staff, drum corporate the 1st Battalion, under Major Lynch, and M Battallon, commanded by Major Spellman, The command looked well, and the marching of the men was the subject of much favorable comment men found their places in the waiting cars sithout delay, and at 1:05 p. m. the train moved out of the station, Colonel Smith and Chaplain Brady standing on the rear platform of the last car and answering the salute of the crowd.

An enthestastic admirer of the old 62th pointed to se little green flags which fluttered from the top of the "markers" which are put on all

Ah, but Mr. Depew knows what to do. Sure, he's ad the train dressed with the Irish colors; but while he was about it why didn't he have them put on the

members of the regiment, will read mass in the Young Men's Christ an Association tent this morning remain in camp with the regiment until it

Troop C has begun its first week in State Camp. About ninety men went to Peekskill yesterday, the start being made at 7 o'clock in the morning, and they locked warlike in their heavy marching order. The line of march was North Portland-ave, to Finshingsave, to Washington-ave, to Clymer-st., to Redford-ave, to South Ninth-st. and Broadway Ferry, thence to East Twenty-third-st., New-fork, to Twenty-fourth-st. to Fifth-ave, to Sixtieth-st., to the Hudson River freight depot, at Eleventh-ave. First Sergeam John T. Hettrick got his commission as junior second lieutenant just in time to wear epailets. Junior First Ideutenant W. M. Tuttle's commission failed to arrive in time, but he was authorized to go to camp by General McLeer. about ninety men went to Peekskill yesterday, the

#### E SEASON NEARLY OVER.

en Troop C, the 69th Regiment and the 5th the season of 1855 will have ended for all but was the most satisfactory camp seahave said repeatedly since the camp was the part of all who came to the State reserva ion to profit by their camp tour. Officers and men cery instance commands left the camp showing cerided improvement. The official report on "the ompliance with orders and the drill and discipline in the troops" will be made by Brigadier-General claewe, who has been stationed at the camp all claewe, who has been stationed at the camp all claewe, who has been stationed at the camp all comment will be read with much interest. It is afe to say that it will not be highly complimentary a some of the commands, whose shortcomings beame more conspicuous by comparison with more written and the comparison. The lith Regiment, which eff camp yesterday, made a good record, and some officers think that colonel Michel's men pressed the last Regiment hard for first place. The weather was of the kind to try the mettle of the men, and hay stood up against the heat and the rain like casioned troopers, and even when the parade round was flooded and when every depression beame a miniature lake, the men lined up in good order and in a way that spoke well for their displane. instance commands left the camp showing

sline.

n a letter received from the camp a few days of a member of the 14th says: "We had rain ough to drown us all, we had enough wind to rur Populist convention, and it has been hot enough make life a misery, but we are all here still, and lone! Butt and Captain—no Major—Thurston says are doing 'quite well."

## SUCCESSFUL "WIGWAGGING."

The Signal Corps also won new laurels, an showed by its drills that that arm of the service can make itself as useful as it is ornamental. signalling by flags, heliograph and lanterns, th men showed a remarkable proficiency, and the were no less apt in laying and operating telegraph and telephone lines and in making maps of the sur and telephone lines and in making maps of the surrounding country. Major Ives deserved the compilments which he received from the post officers,
and the good work of the various corps showed
that the State did well to encourage the development of that arm of the service.

Old Dunderderg will look down upon a really
warlike spectacle when the last week of the camp
season opens on August 8. There will be a regiment of artillery in the tented city. General Howard Carroll, chief of artillery on Governor Morton's staff, will be in command, and in addition to
the present nost officers there will be several mem-

and carrol, ther or artiflery on Governor Mor-ton's staff, while be in command, and in addition to the present post officers there will be several mem-bers of Governor Morton's staff in camp as guests of the chief of artillery. Governor Morton will also probably visit the camp while the artillery is there. The places which all the batteries have, except the fall, can clear a space 200 feet wide wherever the shell may burst, and the shell may be dropped and exploded anywhere between forly feet from the damon and one and one half miles. The men have haver had an opportunity to experiment with the places, but they will have it at camp and the bat-sery which makes the best showing at the targets will be rewarded with the bronze trophy, a picture of which has appeared in this column. At election will take place in Company F. 71st Regiment, on Tuesday at 8 p. m., to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of First Lieutenant Cayton.

#### A THOUSAND MEN IN CAMP. GOOD RECORD OF THE 14TH REGIMENT-THE

WEEK'S PAYROLL

State Camp, Peckskill, N. Y., Aug. 1.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon the regular Saturday change in regimental numbers took place when the 69th, fresh city, marched into camp and relieved the lith and its provisional battalion of separate companies. Extremely proud the departing regiment felt, for it carried with it well-earned praise for a week of splendid work. It had come close to the record of the 23d, but which will lead the final reports alone will show. A few over a thousand men are in camp to-night, counting the State officers. The eath is 500 strong, and the separate companie count up as follows: The 3d. Oneonta, 164; the 9th, Whitehall, 67; the 33d, Walton, 84, and the 39th, Whitehall, 67; the 23d, Walton, 84, and the 29th, Watertown, 62. Troop C brought 82 men, and Troop F has 57 men. The post band and the detachment from the 2d Battery will make about fifty more. The Hev Father Bernard A. Brady, chaplain of the 38th has accompanied his regiment to camp, and will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. tent to-marrow morning at 5 o'clock. A choir from the regiment will assist in the services.

The evening parade to-night was creditable. The Sides were a little slow in getting on the line, but the line when formed was a good one. Troop C was stationed on the left flank. Troop F did not take part in the ceremony at all. The men moved up into the park with the other troops this atternoon, and as they have more belongings than station for a mouth, it took them longer to get to rights.

station for a month; it took them 1972, it which rights the week's payroll amounted to \$13.567.75, of which the 14th Regiment got \$7,244, the separate companies \$1.57, the signal corps, 1.216, and State officers, orderlies, etc. \$1.007.75.

#### DRHAL REVIEW AND SHAM BATTLE. THE PIRST NAVAL BATTALION OF THE RESERVES

HAS AN OUTING AT SANDS POINT. At about \$:20 o'clock yesterday morning the steamboat E. S. Atwell, with a detachment of the 1st Naval Battalion of the Reserves of the State of New-York on board, started from the pier at East Twenty-eighth-st., for Sands Point, Long Island, where they were to participate in a fleet drill, sham The camp at Sands Point was already well organized, and Lieutenantommander George C. Kent, who was in charge of the detachment, said that he anticipated some good work on the part of his men.

As the little steamboat left the pler the lieuenant-commander and his subordinates were greeted by the steam whistles of all the vessels in the vicinity. Among the officers who stood at his side were Lieutenants W. DeWitt Dimmick and W. H. Stayton, who were in full uniform. feserves on the vessel were mostly members of the Second and Fourth divisions, but there were also a few representatives from the First and Third

those who will be at Sands Point to-day. Some of our men go there on bicycles and others by railroad. It does not make any difference how they go, so long as they get there on time."

It was arranged that the detail should pass through Hell Gate at 9:15 o'clock, and arrive at camp at about 10 o'clock. The first thing on the programme at Sands Point, the lieutenant-commander said, was practice with Hotchkies guns, with the target buoyed at a distance of 500 yards from the camp site. The fleet drill took place at 1 o'clock. Sixteen men were detailed for each boat. Arrangements for the sham battle were made on the most complete scale. The battle opened at about 8 o'clock last evening with an attack upon Sands Point.

### SMALL SUPPLIES OF COTTON

NOT IN MANY YEARS HAVE STOCKS BEEN

SPECULATORS MADE NERVOUS BY A DROUTH IN

rise in the price of cotton, equal to % of a ce a pound in "futures" or contracts. On the local Cotton Exchange the "shorts" have been driven to cover on a heavily oversold market. August con tracts are now quoted at 7.18 cents and January at 6.90. The cause of the somewhat violent rise i the prevalence of a severe drouth in the cotton States lying on each side of the Mississippi River. immediately adjacent to that stream, namely, th great cotton-growing States of Mississippl, Louislana, Tennessee and Arkansas. This drouth, intensified just now by a heat wave of extreme fierceness, according to private advices, has done serious damage to the growing cotton, and some Memphis correspondents usually noted for conserv atism in their views estimate the injury as high as

Very serious harm might, indeed, befall the cotton crop during the month of August by the con tinuance of this drouth, and its effect upon the market quotations would be more pronounced now than for years, for not in many years has th world's supply of cotton sunk to so low an ebb. On an acreage not any larger than this year's cotton growing, with a season perfect from start to finish, the season of 1894-95, a crop of 10,000,000 talk by bear operators in cotton of a greatly in creased acreage this year, and on this and the assumption that the weather was to be perfect until the last boll was picked, they succeeded by their familiar tactics in forcing down the price three cents a pound. As said before, the acreage is no larger than in the big crop year, while the season is probably 20 per cent worse for the growing plant up to date

ing in their usual manner, and the normal con sumption of cotton, an article of universal use, shows no diminution by reason of trade depresof the entire world are reckoned with, the normal consumption of cotton shows its usual legitimate the world-and everybody in the world uses cotton from swathing the infant to the cerements of the So it is thought that next year's will be greater than ever for cotton, and any shortage in the crop falling on supplies so limited will be keenly felt. How small present supplies have been reduced to is seen by a glance at the statistics of yesterday's "Chronicle," the accepted authority on the subject. "The Chronicle" shows the stocks of cotton in the world at present to be as

CONTRACT THE CONTRACT CONTRACT	£30000000	. (535,515)	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	7274000
ock at Liverpool,	34.000	1,406,000	1 205 000	1 999 000
ales	011,000	1,400,000	1,210,000	1, 200, 000
ock at London	11,000	10,000	17,000	7,000
Total Great Britain			1 200 220	540546
stock		1,416,000		1,289,000
ek at Hamburg	30,000	29,000	35,000	12,000
ck at Bremen	147,000	246,000	131,000	116,000
ck at Amsterdam.	7,000	15,000	13,000	16,000
ck at Rotterdam	200	200	200	200
ck at Antwerp	11.000	11,000	13,000	12,000
ek at Havre	189,000	403,000	368,000	370,000
ek at Marsellies	6,000	4,000	7,000	8,000
ck at Barcelona	74,000	79,000	77,000	98,000
ek at Genos	50,000	53,000	16,000	21,000
sck at Trieste	39,000	38,000	36,000	31,000
AR AL ALIMETE				-
Continental	****	875,200	200 200	684.20
stocks	503,200	815,200	620, 200	001,30
Cotal European		2 22 1 22 2		A 2000 2000
stocks	1,208,200	2,294,300	1,918,200	1,3513,208
Surope	36,000	56,000	53,000	54,000
ner, cotton affeat or Europe	64,000	26,000	45,000	72,004
ypt, Brazil, etc.,				100 000
float for Europe	7,900	10,000	17,000	12,000
orts	165,504	339,474	228,333	286,713
ock in United States	22.000	10.000	18 18 2	1966 (1966)
nterior towns	75,164	47,202	62,850	91,65
ited States exports	6,739	3,900	563	8 900
o-day	150 6 4 6 6 6 7	200,000,000	1349.9	Ol man

Of the above, totals are as follows:	of Ame	rican and	other de-	scriptions
American- Liverpool stock, bales	503,000	1,270,000		
Continental stocks American affoat for	421,000	775,000	519,000	552,000
Europe	64,000	26,000	45,000	72,000
United States stock United States interior	165,504		228,333	286.712
stocks	78,164	47,202	62,859	91.651
United States exports to-day	6,729	8,900	563	8,222
Total American!		2,461,576	1,863,755	2,051,585
East India, Brazil, Liverpool stock	141,000	136,000	197,000	241,000
London stock	11,000	10,000	17,000	7,000
Continental stocks	132,200		477,200	132,200
India affoat for	26,000	56,000	53,000	54,000
Egypt, Brazil, etc.,	7,000	10,000	17,000	12,000

Total East India, etc. 327.200 315.200 461.200 446.200 Total American 1.238.407 2.461.576 1.803.755 2.061.585

Total visible supply,1,565,607 2,776,776 2,324,955 2,407,785 The above figures show a decrease in cotton in sight at present of 1,211,000 bales, as compared with the same date in 1895, a falling-off of 759,000 as compared with 1894, and a decreuse of 932,000 from 1893, The great decrease in the stocks at Liverpool, the chief cotton port of the world, is especially noticeable. It is still eight weeks before any of the new erop of American cotton can reach Liverpool, and it is four weeks before the new crop will be available in any quantity for American mills. The weekly loss in the world's stocks of cotton for some time has been in excess of 100,000 bales. For the week

ending Friday last it was 105,000 bales. The available supplies of cotton in America are now down to 243,000 bales-port and interior stocksor 143,000 bales smaller than they were last year. Of this supply 22,000 bales are on shipboard awaiting clearance for export. Of these port stocks the bulk, or 87,000 bales, is held at this port, mainly as a hedge against the control of the August contract market by one man, John H. Inman. New-Orleans holds in stock 27,000 bales, against 36,000 at this time last year. On August I last year the stock in New-

York was 173,000 bales. The end of the cotton year 186-96 is nearly closed. the new season beginning with September. Up to date \$,350,000 bales have come in sight in round numbers. The probabilities are that the crop will be 7,000,000 bales, which is about midway between the extreme estimates of the bulls and bears, made earlier in the year, and the source of much contention in the trade.

## ONLY A POLICEMAN'S JOKE.

What was characterized as "only a policeman" joke" by other members of the force found circula tion yesterday as a report that James A. Donohuwas appointed on the bicycle squad on the strength of a fast mile made by his brother, Joseph Donohue, an expert wheelman and champion skater, who is said to resemble James. No one at Police Headquarters yesterday placed any credence in the story that the policeman had engaged his brother to ride for him, for the reason that the officer himself is an expert rider, and was known as such before he applied for a place on the bicycle squad. He was formerly attached to the Mercerstation, and is now at the West Sixty-eighthst. station, doing wheel duty. When he was see yesterday he emphatically denied the story about his brother riding for him. He insisted that he could outride his brother, and that there was nothing in the talk. The teath which has been made up to represent the New-York police force in a up to represent the New-York police force in a championship contest, however, does not include the name of Policeman Donohue, aithough at the trial at the Manhattan Beach track, which resulted in his appointment to the bicycle squad, everybody was outridden by him, and the time-credited to him was 2.24, with a clip in 2.35, beating Schussler's time by two seconds. The explanation given by friends of Donohue for his non-appearance in the team is that he is disabled temporarily.

## GARBAGE LAW IN FORCE. TURNED OVER TO THE SYNDICATE. TRIALS OF POOR PARSONS.

NOTICE GIVEN TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS BY THE POLICE.

OFFICERS OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPART MENT PLEASED WITH THE FIRST

In virtually every house in the city yester

day notice of the new garbage law was received Cleaning Department availed itself of the advantages offered by distributing orders through the Police Department. The new garbage order the rounds on his post to inform the residents what was hereafter required in the disposition of various kinds of garbage in separate recepone receptacle; paper, boxes and light refuse in another, and garbage, including all scraps left from kitchen and table, in another receptacle.

city before nightfall, according to all reports. The people, as far as could be learned, evinc willingness in following the instructions,

before the day ended in the decreased amount of paper and trash flying about the streets Hitherto, when scraps of paper and similar light scattered over the streets. That difficulty will now disappear, the officials of the Street-Cleaning Department declare, and the result will be

Captain F. M. Gibson, the Acting Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, said yes terday afternoon that the first day's test of the new order had been much more satisfactory than he had expected, and he expressed himself as highly pleased over the spirit manifested by the

people.

In connection with this improvement, attention has been called to the disappearance of many fruit stands from corners throughout the city. The effort to remove every agency productive of refuse in the streets is being made in all directions. in all directions.

Commissioner Roosevelt is also considering a

move looking to changes at Essex Market, where garbage is scattered around the sidewalks and streets by hucksters, who rent wagons to sell vegetables. It was said at the Police Department, however, that it will require a separate ordinance to be passed in order to reach that particular kind of offence. The plan of Mr. Roosevelt is to require each huckster to own his wagon, and to pay a yearly license of \$25.

### AMERICAN SAINTS IN MARBLE.

PLACED IN THE NEW SEMINARY OF DUNWOODIE, AT YONKERS-THE INSTITUTION TO

When Archbishop Corrigan planned the new seminary at Dunwoodle, Yonkers, to replace the former St. Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, he deter The ideas expressed by the Archbishop have been carried out, and are illustrated in no particular more strongly than in the perpetuation of the with the New World by statues of holy will adorn the seminary halls. The proposed collection of statues of celebrated American saints and ecclesiastics was begun yesterday by placing in the hall of the seminary life-size statues of St. Rose of Lima and St. Turiblus, and of Father saac Jogues, S. J., and Kateri Tekakwitha, the Indian virgin. At the same time, within the walls of the seminary chapel were erected the statues of Sis. Peter and Paul. All these statues, which are the work of Joseph Slebel, the sculptor, were transferred from the latter's studio, in East Twen-

St. Rose of Lima, the first saint to be canonized on this side of the ocean, is represented in the in early childhood, by her great beauty, soon be in early childhood, by her great beauty, soon became known as Rose, although her name was Isabel. She took for her model St. Catherine of Sienna, and led a most austre life, sleeping in a garden hut on a bed of broken tiles. On her head she wore a siver crown, around which were ninety sharp points which continually pressed into her scalp. This crown, as shown in the statue, is half-concealed under the monastic veil. A hair shirt, studded with iron nails, she wore next to her fiesh. In her hands she holds a crucifix, while a wreath of roses, emblematic of her name and character, depends lightly from the fingers of the left hand, at the lower end of the cross. Rose of Lima has been placed on one side of the stairs leading to the chapel.

Directly opposite the statue of St. Rose, on the other side of the stairway, is that of St. Turbius, Archbishop of Lima in the seventeenth century.

Next to the statue of St. Turbius has been placed that of Father Jogues, the first Catholic missionary to the American Indians, who met the death of a martyr near Aurielsville, this State, on October 2, 1646.

The last of the four statues is that of Katerl Tekakwitha, "the Lily of the Mohawks." She was the daughter of a Mohawk chieftain, one of the counciliors of his tribe, and was the first Indian convert to the Catholic religion. She was born in 1856 and died in 1850. The statues of Sts. Peter and Paul have been erected within the chapel itself. They are gifts to the seminary by Archbishop Corrigan. The seminary will be formally opened on August 12 instead of August 15, as first arranged. came known as Rose, although her name was

## SUICIDE AT THE GRAND UNION.

A GUEST FOUND DEAD IN BED WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

A man who registered at the Grand Union Hotel about nine days ago as Webster Gray, of No. 862 Trumbull-ave., Detroit, Mich., was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon with his throat cut. He was last seen alive on Friday evening. Nothing was known of his personal affairs by the hotel people. He was a good-looking man, about fifty. ears old. When he went to the hotel he took two trunks and two handbags with him. According to the hotel clerks his actions during his stay there were not such as to attract especial atten-It was learned, however, that he had been drinking heavily, and that a drink was refused him at the hotel bar on Friday evening.

A chambermaid knocked several times on door of his room yesterday morning, and, not receiving any answer, sent down word to the office A hallboy procured a stepladder, and, looking over A hallboy procured a stepladder, and, looking over the transom, saw the occupant of the room lying undressed in bed with his throat cut. The superintendent sent out for Policeman Howard, of the Grand Central Station squad, and made an examination. The man had apparently been dead for some hours, as the blood which came from the ugly wounds in his throat was clotted. Two letters were found on the dresser, which Gray had sealed and stamped. It could not be learned from the police or hotel people to whom the letters were addressed. The police said that the superintendent had taken charge of them, and the superintendent said that they had been taken away by Deputy Coroner Weston, who viewed the body and granted a permit for its removal to an undertaking establishment near by.

#### DIRECT TRANSFER OF FOREIGN MAILS The plan for the transfer at Quarantine direct from the ocean steamships to the various railroad piers of all mails excepting those intended for effect yesterday. Various steamship lines, includ-German Lloyd, have agreed to provide tugs for the purpose, and it is believed a great saving in time will be effected in the delivery of foreign mail throughout the country.

It will be a week or so, Postmaster Dayton said yesterday, before any adequate idea of usefulness of the new scheme will be arrived at. as changes and modifications of the original plan may be found necessary through experience gained

may be found necessary through experience gained in its operation.

The Paris was the first Atlantic liner to come in since the new scheme went into effect, and that vessel brought sixteen sacks of specially directed mail from Southampton. They were brought to the General Postoffice for the purpose of sorting.

The Eiruria, about due, will probably bring 200 sacks of mail matter from Liverpool, and the Granada, from Port Spain; the Medina, from St. Thomas, and the Horatio, from Barbados, are also expected with mails from those places, which will probably be transferred under the new plan.

REACHED THE GREAT TOTAL OF \$250,000,000

The foreign exchange syndicate, which was formed by J. Pierpont Morgan, has assumed current in Wall Street. The agreement pro vided that the members of the syndicate should bind themselves, collectively, to furnish bills of exchange to the amount of \$50,000,000, and, if called upon, to the further amount of \$25. Company is understood to have turned over to shipped abroad. Other extensive exporters have

The withdrawals of gold from the United States Treasury for hoarding range from \$200,to whether all the gold which it is announced is taken for Canada reaches Canada. There is a suspicion that a part of it does not. It is said commission is presumably participated in by the pretended shippers to Canada, who obtain the gold from the Sub-Treasury. The commis-sion charged on the gold is from three-eighths to five-eighths of 1 per cent, according to the

amount taken.

J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as saying: "I have recommended some investment purchases lately—high-class stocks, such as Lake Shore but I am doing nothing in the market, and I am not encouraging anything in the way of stock advances as a part of the syndicate undertaking It is possible that the results of what we are doing may have some effect on stocks before we get through, but at present I regard it as wiser to leave the market to itself. I should be sorry to see the 'short interest' in the stock market eliminated. It is a good time to have a short interest in the market, and I hope it will stay

there."
The bank statement, as expected, showed a large decrease in deposits.

There was a withdrawal of \$100,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada.

## OPTION ON A NEW SITE.

A POSSIBLE HOME FOR THE CHURCH THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

has obtained an option, expiring on August 15, for a new site for the Church of Divine Paternity at the southwest corner of Seventy-sixth-st. and Central Park West. William H. Scott is the seller of the corner and the adjoining street lot, Charles H. Ludington of the lot next south in the avenue, and Albert E. Putnam of the double lot adjoining this, while Robert Ferguson offers to sell the inside street lot to be taken. The six lots form a plot 102.2x150 feet.

One who is well informed on the subject said yesterday: "The committee has met two obsta-cles in securing a new site since the old site at fred-and-forty-fifth-st. was sold for \$625,000 in May last, ostensibly to John J. Hyland. Strong efforts onceal their identity. The trustees of the church

were made on the part of the real purchasers to conceal their identity. The trustees of the church expected that they would get a clew to this when the check for \$50,000, which was to be paid down, was handed over. But instead of a check, Mr. Hyland's representative counted out fifty \$1,000 bills. The balance of the \$625,000 is to be paid May 3 next, one year from the date of sale. "Owing to the unsettled money market following the Chicago Convention, the trustees of the church became anxious to ascertain if the interest behind Mr. Hyland, who, it was acknowledged, was a merely nominal buyer, was sufficiently strong to weather any financial storm which could possibly follow the November election. They were baffled in this direction; and thereupon a meeting was called to decide that nothing should be done about a new site, since this could not be purchased until the trustees feit confident that the sale would be completed on May 3 next.

"At this juncture the identity of the real purchasing interest was revealed to one or two of the trustees, who were satisfied of the responsibility of the purchaser of the old site. And now a new difficulty has arisen as to the new site on which an option has been secured. The Ferguson lot is one of those restricted to the erection of private dwellings upon them. It is necessary to secure the consent of all the owners of property adjoining and nearby to the removal of this restriction. The fincention is to erect the parish house on that lot."

sent of all the owners of property sajoning and nearby to the removal of this restriction. The in-tention is to erect the parish house on that lot."
It is understood that there has been no refusal of consent thus far to the removal of the restriction. It was said vesterday that the site would probably be secured definitely some time this week.

## ELIAS BREWING COMPANY TROUBLES.

DISTICE PRYOR DECIDES AGAINST PRESIDENT SCHWEYER.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision vacating the election of Edward Schwever as a director and as president of the Henry Elias Brewing Company. The decision was on the application of Catherine Elias, William Elias and Edward Kroehle to have the election of Mr. Schweyer declared void. Schweyer and Mrs. Catherine Elias are trustees of \$270,000 worth of stock of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, which they hold for the three children of the late Henry

was alleged that Schweyer had declared his intention of voting the trust stock to secure his own election as a director of the company. To this use

tion as a director of the company. To this use of the stock's voting representation Mrs. Elias would not consent, and, as cotrustee, voted for Frederick W. Krochle. The trust stock having voted for two different persons, the ballots of the Elias estate were thrown out, and the minority stockholders elected Schweyer.

Justice Pryor holds that the stock of Henry J. Lippe, a minority stockholder, which was voted by Schweyer for himself, did not at the time of the election actually belong to Schweyer, in the sense that he had a beneficial or proprietary interest in it. The stock was not actually bought and pale for until after the election, and Schweyer was ineligible to the office of director. He held that Schweyer's action in voting the trust stock practically nullifies the voting power of the stock.

## ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

George Lathrop, a conductor on a Twenty-third st, crosstown car, together with his wife, was arrested at midnight yesterday by Detectives Je ning and Monohan, of the East Twenty-second-station, on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting of Charles T. Wall, of No. 202 East Seventeenth-st. It seems that Lathrop's wife has a furnished room in the same house where Wall lived. Lathrop was off duty Friday between 2 and 4 o'clock. The shooting occurred at 3:10 o'clock. Lathrop when arraigned said that he left the

station of the Twenty-third-st. line at 2:03 o'clock; that he went to McDermott's restaurant, in Tenth ave., near Twenty-fourth-st., and got his dinner ave., near Twenty-fourth-st., and got his dinm: This occupied about half an hour. At 3:10 o'clo he returned to the station and chatted with I fellow-conductors and read the papers until o'clock, at which time he took the car again. Detective Jenning stated to the Court that wh the arrest was made Lathrop and his wife we taken before Wall at Bellevue Hospital for iden fication. Wall stated that he recognized Mi Lathrop as a woman who lived in the house a whom he saw on the stairs just before he wishot. The Magistrate said that he did not see there was sufficient evidence to hold Mrs. Lathro and discharged her. Lathrop was held witho bail for examination to-day, when, he says, he cobring any number of witnesses to prove an albi-

THE GOLD CLAUSE IN MANY MORTGAGES. An official of the Register's office, speaking of the use of the gold clause in mortgages since the agitation of the silver question, said yesterday that at least seven-tenths of the mortgages pass ing through that office had the usual phrass "lawful money" erased and the words "gold coin" substituted. This revision of the wording of the mortgages has occurred only in the last two months. Before that period the proportion of cases where gold was specified was small.

#### JOHNSON SENT TO THE CORONER. Charles A. Johnson, of No. 20 Beach-st., who o

Tuesday morning shot and killed his brother-in-law Michael Lehmaier, of No. 49 West Thirty-fifth-st. when Lehmaler tried to break into a room when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of homicide.

Magistrate Deuel held no examination in the case, but simply remanded Johnson to the Coro-ner's office.

NO WONDER SOME OF THEM TAKE UP UNCLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

HOW MANY COUNTRY PREACHERS ADD TO THE PITTANCE THAT IS GIVEN THEM FOR

the good people of the First Baptist Church of Freeport, Long Island, have touched upon a subtect which is probably wider than they suspect To be sure, Mr. Lee, the pastor in this case, went about the matter in a somewhat unusual way. but one can scarcely be fastidious in his choice of extra work when \$25 a month is the sum al Freeport Baptists, however, they were not so

The question suggested by these complaints is interesting. What are the hundreds of pastors country pastors to-day who are receiving far less. Most of them are stationed in the newly settled portions of the West, in the agricultural or cattle-raising districts and in the mining Their salaries range from \$150 a year to \$500, \$600 and occasionally \$700 or \$800, the latter figures, however, being exceptional. There are many instances where they fall even below the first-named sum, and there are Methodist West who receive from \$50 to \$100 for an entire

The poorest churches are provided for in part. where it is found necessary, by the Board of they belong-that is, perhaps half their salary is raised among the parishioners in the little settlement. In addition to these, there are great numbers of poor churches which ask no help from the

ontinual hardships, but they learn, as a rule, to withstand them with the utmost courage and patience. They live in the plainest possible fashion often in rough little cabins of two or three able to provide themselves and their wives and cency. In the colder regions, such as Montana their families. They include other things, too, besides wearing apparel. Books, toys, household ntensils and anything which is sure to be useful are packed in. Where the want is so wide there is scarcely an article which can come amiss. The boxes are not sent at random. Blanks are first mailed to the pastors asking them to state the things which they most need. It is interesting to note these blanks after they have been returned. One man writes that he has not she could wear outdoors; another that the dren have not a whole pair of shoes among them, and so on. From one family recently came this

We are not suffering for lack of clothes now. but there is absolutely nothing here to read. Can you send us some good newspaper or magazine regularly?"

magazine regularly?"

Such a request as this is easily complied with, for it is usually not difficult to find some person who is willing and glad to remail his paper, when

read, to the distant family.

Another hardship, which would continue to be one even though the minister had considerably more money, is that entailed by constant travelling about through rugged and lonely country. ling about through rugged and lonely country over a large circuit. Sometimes he is pastor of several churches, which he visits in turn. In the morning he preaches at one place; in the afternoon at another, perhaps five or six miles across the prairie or through the woods, and again in the evening at a third, equally remote from either of the first two. If he has more than three, he cannot usually get around to them all in one Sunday, but is obliged to take two or three weeks to make the entire circuit. Driving in a light, open wagon is the common mode of travel, but those who cannot afford to keep or hire a horse are obliged to walk.

but those who cannot afford to keep or hire a horse are obliged to walk.

A Presbyterian clergyman of this city has just sent his own bicycle to one of these travelling ministers, who was wearing himself out in trying to cover the necessary ground each Sunday. The gift was greatly appreciated and has exactly answered the purpose, as the poor young pastor writes with enthusiasm.

NOT ABLE TO COLLECT SALARIES OFTEN. Small as are the salaries of these ministers

when paid in full, there are often years when they are not able to collect anything like the stated amount which they are supposed to receive. All their parishioners are poor and able in the best of times to pay only small contributions toward "keeping the minister." They are tions toward "keeping the minister. They are almost always exceedingly kind-hearted and willing to share what they have, but that is often pittfully small. Long-continued drouths, causing the failure of crops, floods, severe frosts, extensive fires, and the failure of rains are some of the causes which at times reduce the pastors' living money to almost nothing. The Nebraska drouths of last year was felt with especial severtire. In a silver-mining town in Nevada, the drouths of last year was felt with especial severity. In a silver-mining town in Nevada, the church of which had been paying its pastor an unusually high sum for that part of the country, the sudden giving out of thesein brought universal poverty. There was not a cent to spare for church support, and the pastor had to rely upon what little could be granted to him from the funds of the Misslon Board. Similarly, a strike among the New-Hampshire granite-workers resulted in the extinction for that season of the minister's salary in one town.

In spite of the fact that they are good financiers, which they certainly must be to make small sums go so far, the ministers are often quite unable to live on the amounts which they receive for preaching. Even when these are eked out her the sum of the sum of the sum of the season of the small sums go so far, the ministers are often quite unable to live on the amounts which they receive for preaching. Even when these are eked out her the sum of the sum

receive for preaching. Even when these are eked out by presents of fruit and provisions from the neighboring farmers, the deficiency is still great.

Almost without exception, the hard-working pastors are ambitious for their children and make heroic efforts to give them a good educa-tion. As a consequence of these many needs, it is a common practice for them to have some other occupation besides the ministry, by which they can earn a little more money. This plan is not really approved by the church in general, though no objection is raised where its absolute necessity is evident.

in which the minister is often assisted in teaching by his wife or grown daughter. Then, if he has journalistic ability, he writes for the local papers or is correspondent for some larger city daily. In several instances the village pastor is also the editor of the village weekly newspaper.

MINISTER AND PHYSICIAN IN ONE.

It is not at all unusual to find the medical propreacher is a physician for the bodies as well as the souls of his flock. Minister-lawyers are some what rarer, but they exist in a few towns. Somehow, the legal profession does not fit in so well with the ministerial as does the other.

Passing to the unprofessional occupations, the astor is sometimes appointed as deputy daughter is the postmistress, and he helps her he fills the position of mail or express clerk making a few railroad trips on weekdays among the towns in the neighborhood of his home. In the years when a census is to be taken, the minister frequently gets an appointment to that work. A rather odd combination of pursuits to that of a poor but remarkably energetic clergy-man of Alabama, who is also the proprietor of a livery stable. His parish is at some distance from his business, and he is obliged to spend a good deal of time in travelling between the two

plies they have. The uncomplaining patience with which many of them who have been acwith which many of them who have been accustomed to comfort at home endure the privations of their life is wonderful. The children learn to contribute their share of help as soon as they are old enough—the girls usually by teaching, and the boys by working as farm hands, or as clerks or bookkeepers in a store. The difficulties which they encounter in getting along tend to give them serious ideas in regard to work and they are likely to develop into such to work, and they are likely to develop into suc-cessful men and women. The case of an old minister in Wisconsin, who, though he has alto work, and they are likely to develop into suc-cessful men and women. The case of an old minister in Wisconsin, who, though he has al-ways been poor, has sent his four sons and his daughter through college, and has seen them Prosperous in the professions which they have chosen, is doubtless only one example out of many which might be quoted.

### CODY DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS.

ACTING CHIEF CORTRIGHT SUSPENDS THE PO LICEMAN WHO SHOT HIM.

Acting Chief Cortright yesterday suspended from Sixty-eighth-st. station, who on Friday, while years old, of No. 215 West Sixty-second-st died early yesterday from his injuries in Rooseeighth-st. station, yesterday made a report of the mitted it to Acting Chief Cortright. This is the

On the 25th day of July a warrant was issued by Magistrate Simms at the Fourth District Police Court for the arrest of James Cody and others 214 West Sixty-second-st. On the 31st inst. Offices Peter Kiernan, of my command, at 4:20 p. m. was going through Sixty-first-st., having a day off, and James Cody and placed him under arrest. Cody or eight had congregated in the yard. The officer told Cody to come along to the station-house, as he the cellar to get him into the street William Willia,

officer Kiernan then drew his revolver and told gang there was enough in it to protect himand then fired two shots, one striking Cody
he abdomen. Officer Kiernan at once sent for
officer on that post, who was Officer Charles
gett, and when he arrived Officer Kiernan
t to Rooseveit Hospital and had an ambulance
, which took Cody to Roosevelt Hospital,
es Cantwell, three years old, of No. 225 West
yefirst-st. received an abrasion of the foot
sed by one of the bullets from the officer's re-

volver."
Acting Chief Cortright this morning instructed Acting Inspector Harley to make a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the shooting, and report the facts to him.
Coroner Fitzpatrick paroled Patrolman Klernam in the custody of Capitain Thomas.

THE REV. DR. PALME. DEESSOR

SOME OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. PAUL'S METHODIS EPISCOPAL CHURCH THINK HE SHOULD NOT BE A STRANGER TO NEW YORK.

The congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Episco pai Church, which for many years worshipped in the ancient edifice on the northeast corner of Iwenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave, until in May, 1851, the building was sold, is for the first time in its history without an appointed pastor. The Rev. Dr. Abraham J. Palmer, while serving his fifth and final year as pastor of St. Paul's, was elected in May last by a vote of the General Conference one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ensuing four years. By virtue of this act, Dr. Palmer is removed from the jurisdiction of the bishops of the Methodist Church during that period. He has ac cordingly resigned his appointment as paster of St. Paul's. The resignation leaves the presiding elder of the New-York district of the Conference, by virtue of his office, pastor of the church until Palmer's successor is elected. A church com-

of the committee to discuss the matter until October.

St. Paul's Church is within the boundaries of the New-York Conference. It is therefore a matter of considerable interest whether this vacancy is to be filled by a member of this Conference or by an outsider. Some of the members of St. Paul's bave expressed the opinion that they should, if possible, secure a pastor acquainted with New-York, rather than a stranger. The appointment has for many years been recognized as one of the most desirable charges in the Methodist denomination, but nearly all the church's pastors for the last few ware have been secured outside of the Conference, Among them have been the Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, the late Rev. Dr. Otts H. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, who is now chancellor of Syracuse University; the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChemey and the Rev. Dr. George R. McGrew.

## LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

The proceedings for the receivership of the Lib erty Cycle Company, of No. 4 Warren-st., which were hurriedly begun on Friday, were taken, it is said, for fear of an attachment being placed on the company's property here, it being a foreign in the Supreme Court by Fred J. Stimson, as trus tee for the estate of Matthew R. Myers, for \$23,157 due on two notes made by the company on January 3, 1895, payable on demand. The attachment has not yet been put in the Sheriff's hands, as the receiver had been appointed ahead of the attachment. Nothing has yet been done, it is said, in regard to the failure of the company, and it will be some days before anything definite is known. Both the factories at Rockaway, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., are closed down for the present. Officer of the company say that had the manufacturing

of the company say that had the manufacturing facilities not been hampered, they could have sold twice the number of bleycles put out this year. The sole cause of the trouble was the dissensions among the stockholders regarding the removal of the factory from Rockaway.

The Eidoloscope Company, of Nos. 10! Beekmanst and 22 William-st, which was attached by the Sheriff a few days ago, made an assignment percludes eidoloscopes and exhibition films at Providence. R. I., Atlantic City, Coney Island and in this city. Lindley Vinton is president of the company.

pany.

Charles L. Cohen has been appointed receiver in suplementary proceedings for Joseph Goodman, of No. 79 Orchard-st., a brewery collector, on the application of Paul E. Cooper, Mr. Goodman owns real estate at No. 223 to 227 Stanton-st., valued at \$106,000, but mortgaged for \$100,000.

#### LISTS OF ELECTION OFFICERS. Under the election law the lists of persons pro-

posed for the positions of election officers at the coming election had to be submitted by the various political parties to the Chief of the Election Bu The Tammany Hall and Republican lists of elec-

necessity is evident.

Some of these side occupations are curious. Their nature is determined by the character and surroundings of the place. Ferhaps one of the most common is that of keeping a little school, landed in the Republican County Committee. tion officers were filed at the Election Bureau